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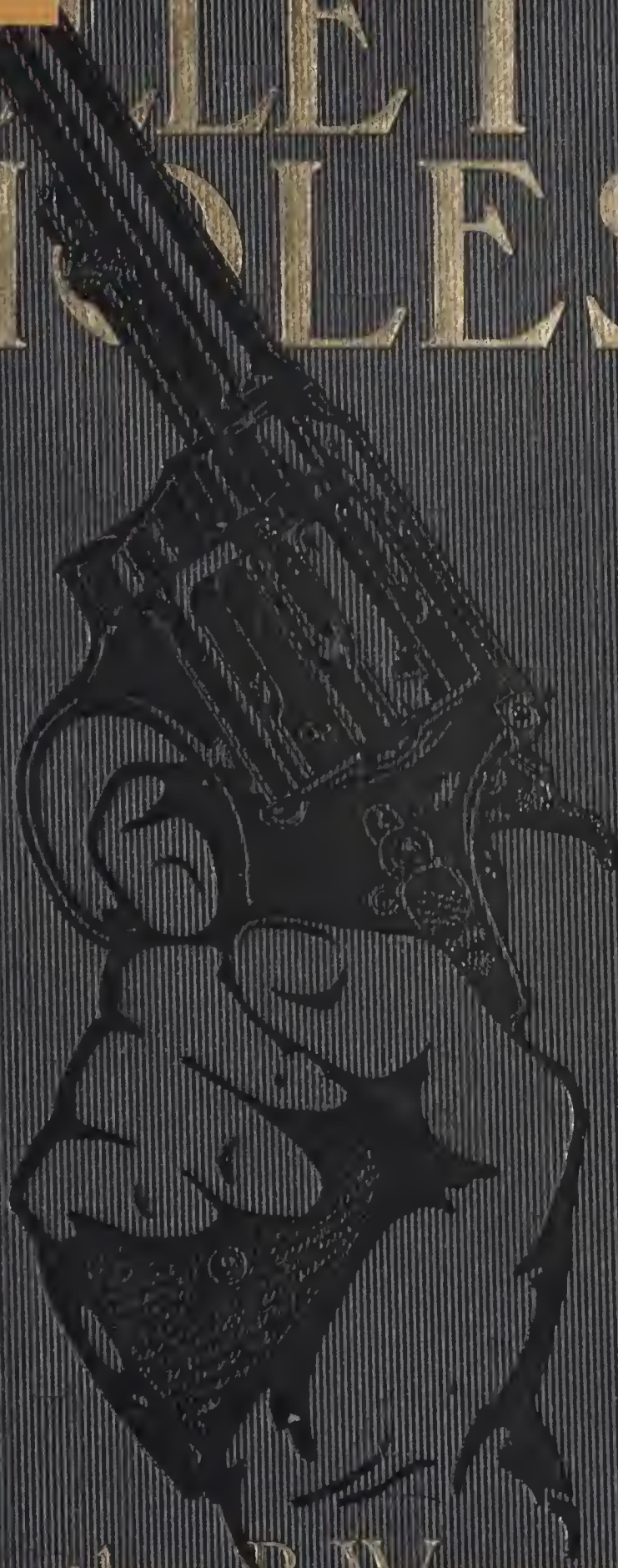
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BULLET HOLES



by
Loy

Douglas B Wesson:



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Photo by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

The American Olympic Team at Stockholm.

Deitz

Dolfen

Sears

Lane

All using the 22 Smith & Wesson Target Pistol.

BULLET HOLES

A Record of Records

Compiled by
DOUGLAS B. WESSON

To
THE UNITED STATES
REVOLVER ASSOCIATION

Which has been the prime mover in
raising the shooting percentages
for pistols and revolvers
in the United States,
and keeping a
clean sport
clean.

Acknowledgment is made to Messrs. Gould, Greener, Kephardt, Himmelwright and Sec.-Treas. Crabtree, of the United States Revolver Association for the information and data in this book.



The Home of the Springfield Revolver Club, Springfield, Mass.
Three times winners of the U. S. R. A. Indoor League Matches.



JUL 14 1915

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FOREWORD

IT is a fact recognized the world over, that in no field of endeavor has American genius reached a higher level than that shown in the development in this country of the revolver and pistol. For sixty-two years the Wesson family of Springfield, Mass., has been engaged in the manufacture of firearms. By them metallic cartridges were first commercially manufactured; and in their factory the first repeating rifle was developed. Although many individual shooters in Europe were using SMITH & WESSON arms when the American team won the pistol and revolver events at the Olympic games in London in 1908, the United States team was the only team, as such, using this make of arm. In 1912, at Stockholm, the victorious Americans again used the same arm; and three foreign teams followed the example set by this country four years before, and used SMITH & WESSON pistols.

Smith & Wesson has been awarded the highest medal in every exposition in which their arms have been shown; every one of the forty-two pistol records recognized by the United States Revolver Association, has been made with a SMITH & WESSON pistol; SMITH & WESSON revolvers have never been defeated in any authentic tests for accuracy, endurance, rust or sand, and the British War Office has recently declared them to be the most perfect revolvers in the world, and of faultless design and construction. This is an unparalleled record. In the following pages are noted some of the incidents which have attended this remarkable development of American manufacture.

Springfield,
April, 1915.

Copyright 1915
By SMITH & WESSON

BULLET HOLES

THE DARK AGES

When Roger Bacon mixed together sulphur, saltpetre, and powdered charcoal and applied fire to the compound, the results surprised him; in fact, it would be safe to say he was fairly taken off his feet.

What the gentle monk was striving to obtain was a mixture of chemicals that could be set blazing and thrown into an enemy's camp or house where it would continue to burn with great vigor and enthusiasm, resisting all efforts towards extinguishing. Greek fire was at that time very popular for the purpose.

When or where the compound he produced was first used to eject a missile from a tube is lost in the ages; but we know that in 1700 the highest development was a short, heavy gun of about one inch bore, and rifled by guess.

The first rifling was made in about 1500, and was straight to allow room for the powder ash, so the bullet in reloading would not require too much force to seat. The charge was ignited by a flint, which represents the only marked improvement since the origin—barring improvements in manufacture—as some of the arms of this date are of beautiful design, workmanship and ornamentation.

The beauty was the arm's main point, however, for its shooting qualities were practically nil—in fact, as late as 1775 a strong movement was started to put a regiment in the field armed with the English long bow, as it would shoot farther and with much greater accuracy. This was the suggestion of Benjamin Franklin and he made a strong address to the Continental Congress to support his stand. The comparatively small calibered, close shooting, Kentucky rifle, beloved by thousands of authors, and imbued with miraculous possibilities by them, carried by Boone and Crockett, had, however, made its appearance and prevented the retrogression advocated by B. Franklin.

It will never be decided whether the development of this arm was due to Yankee thrift or Southern dislike of needless labor; but be that as it may, the compelling causes were



Photo by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

One of the Contesting Teams at Stockholm.

Many of the foreign shooters used the Smith & Wesson in these matches.

necessity of preventing waste of ammunition and ability to carry sufficient ammunition for a considerable period without over-burdening oneself, and these points were arrived at by securing an accurate arm of small caliber.

These rifles were developed to their fullest extent by 1760 and in the hands of the American troops worked havoc with the enemy. And there was the beginning of the reputation American troops have held for straight shooting. And for the most basic of all reasons—their guns would shoot straight!

And now that arms were made that would, at least approximately, “shoot where you held ’um,” rivalry began to spring up as to who could “hold ’um” best; the real beginning of marksmanship as we know it to-day.

All this history of rifles doesn’t seem to bear on the question of pistol and revolver shooting to any marked extent, but it is interesting—and very easy to skip. It also serves to place very accurately the date of the birth of close shooting.

But pistols—single shot, muzzle loading, flint lock pistols—were, even then, only a forlorn hope, a last desperate chance, to fire and then throw. An interesting fact, that will serve to illustrate the slowness of development of the pistol, is the record of the taking of a Highlander pistol from a British soldier at Lexington Green, April 19, 1775, and this pistol which was carried by him as regular equipment was from seventy-five to one hundred years old on that date.

Imagine a soldier of the present period going into battle with side arms of the vintage of 1815 to 1845.

Another interesting fact that has no bearing on the subject of target shooting (as it is believed he missed) is that the first shot of the War of the Revolution, fired by Major Pitcairn at Captain Parker’s men on Lexington Green, was fired from a pistol.

The duelling pistol of that date was a somewhat different proposition as it was made with accuracy as the prime feature. And as a pair of these arms brought from one hundred and fifty to five hundred dollars of our money the gunsmith could afford quite a bit of experimenting. As a rule these were made in about a 56-caliber with 10-inch

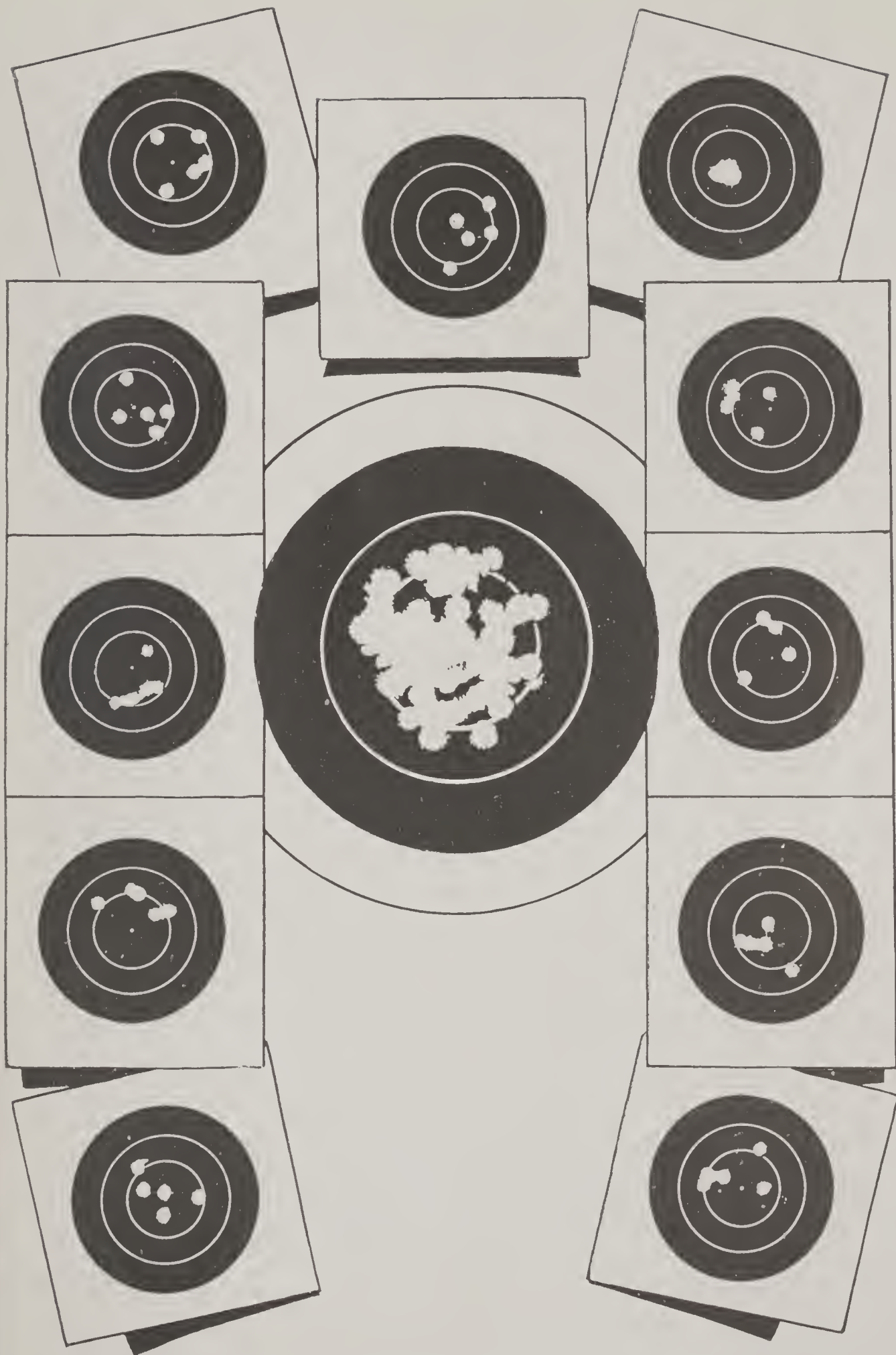
barrels, smooth bore or rifled as desired, and would place three consecutive balls in a three-inch circle at ten paces. Quite accurate enough to remove duelling from the list of really safe sports. The accuracy decreased over this distance, however, as the square of the distance.

The adoption of percussion caps in place of flint and steel ignition gave the art of pistol shooting a great impulse and it became one of the polite sports. The first match we can find on record is the one in 1860 between Capt. John Travers of Missouri and a gentleman whose name has not descended to posterity. In this match each gentleman fired one shot each at fifteen china plates nine inches in diameter, at a distance of 100 feet. Captain Travers scored 11 out of the possible 15, while his opponent, although shooting with great skill, (?) broke but nine.

In 1865 W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) and Capt. W. P. Schaaf came before the public as leading exponents of the art of hand arms. Somewhat later Captain Schaaf and Captain Travers joined forces and spent three years traveling the United States and giving pistol shooting exhibitions. We cannot ascertain what scores were made but judging from the china breaking episode no permanent records were established.

1880 or thereabouts saw the rise of Ira Anson Paine as a marksman of note (you have heard of the Paine Target Sight; that's his design). He became so expert with a pistol that he decided in 1881 to go over to Europe and give exhibitions there, shooting the Stevens pistol and using metallic ammunition. And metallic ammunition (*first manufactured commercially by Smith & Wesson*,) was what eventually brought pistols, and later, revolvers, into public notice as weapons of accuracy.

While over there he decided to add revolver shooting to his exhibitions, and consulted Gastine Renette, the famous pistol manufacturer of France, as to the most accurate and reliable revolver on the market. Together they tested every revolver they could obtain, firing light and heavy charges, offhand and fixed rest—thousands upon thousands of shots—and the arm selected as being the most perfect of its kind in the world was the 44 Russian Model SMITH &



11 5-shot possibles made by the Springfield Revolver Club League Team in 1913-14 matches and a composite target of the 11.



WESSON. And this revolver in different calibers was used by Mr. Paine for all his shooting, both indoor and outdoor range, and stage work, till his death. Such good work was accomplished with it that in 1882, in the presence of a notable assemblage, he was knighted by the King of Portugal and made a chevalier of an ancient military order. His skill was such that he was commonly supposed to resort to tricks to accomplish his results and many attempts were made to expose him.

THE REVOLVER

Shooting was now coming to the front as a sport, after a long period of oblivion. It is interesting to note that in the days of the muzzle loaders, pistol shooting was a polite sport, par excellence, but with the introduction of metallic ammunition it died out to a great extent, as everyone had taken up the revolver, and speed, not accuracy, was the aim. But by 1886, both pistol and revolver shooting had reached such a point of popularity that the National Rifle Association decided to include a revolver match among their events at Creedmoor. This match was a re-entry, five shots in a string, distance 25 yards, target, the Standard 200-yard rifle, three best targets to count. The winning total was made by C. E. Gillette with a Colt .45 Army Revolver and factory loaded ammunition, 143 out of a possible 150.

Encouraged by the popularity of this match the Massachusetts Rifle Association scheduled an event for revolvers in their meet at Walnut Hill in the fall of the same year (1886) with similar conditions but the five best targets to count. In this match Chevalier Paine took part shooting his 44 Russian Model SMITH & WESSON. As this was a re-entry match we will give his three best five-shot targets to compare with the results at Creedmoor. Selecting the best three of the eight shot by the Chevalier we find his sixth target to be a possible 50, and two others of 49 each, making a total of 148 out of a possible 150—5 points better and within two points of the maximum.

This gave a great impetus to the game, and after a short time the members of the Massachusetts Rifle Association



(C) *International News Service.*

Big game hunting in New York.

Officer Wm. Beckett of the Police Force and a lioness shot with his 38 Perfected Smith & Wesson 3 1/4-inch barrel.



proved that the 200-yard rifle target at 25 yards would allow too frequent possible scores so the distance was officially changed to 50 yards.

We now arrive at a period of the most intense interest and rivalry in the revolver world.

Chevalier Paine was the first to shoot a 100-shot string at the new distance. October 15, 1886, shooting his 44 Russian SMITH & WESSON and factory loaded ammunition, he scored 791 out of a possible 1000, thereby establishing the first record under present conditions.

November 20, 1886, Maj. C. C. Foster, going on record as attempting to beat the 791, shot 782 with a Colt 38 Double Action—9 points under.

March 17, 1887, Paine, with the same weapon he used before, shot ten, ten-shot targets of 87, 72, 85, 86, 90, 79, 86, 87, 82 and 87 or 841. His first string broke all 10-shot records, his fifth broke that (90) and his total of 841 was fifty points over his original record and fifty-nine more than had ever been secured by any other person in a 100-shot match.

The 90 stood as a 10-shot record until May 21, 1887, when Mr. W. W. Bennett scored one point higher, securing a 91 with a 44 Russian Model SMITH & WESSON.

November 4 of the same year, Mr. Bennett's brother, Mr. F. E. Bennett, declared his intention of bettering the 100-shot score and with his SMITH & WESSON secured a total of 857, a gain of 16 points. Ten days later he again shot, using the same arm with a resulting 877—20 points better than his own previous record.

Again in the same month Mr. F. E. Bennett attempted to raise the score but managed to secure only 852. However, his eighth target consisted of 10, 10, 10, 9, 9, 10, 9, 10, 9, 9, a total of 95. Mr. Bennett now held the 10-shot and 100-shot records.

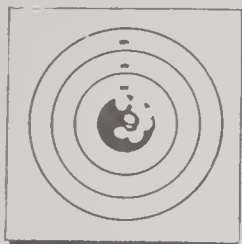
On December 5, 1887, Mr. F. E. Bennett undertook to shoot 100 shots a day for six consecutive days with the intention of making each day 841 or better. In this attempt he failed, his scores being 886, 867, 832, 843, 868, 876, but it will be noticed that his first score again raised the 100-shot record. Mr. Bennett used the 44 SMITH & WESSON.



R.S. Everett



L.F. Sherman



C.A. Diller

BULLET HOLES

This shooting attracted Paine's attention and he attempted to again raise the score. After a series of discussions with Messrs. Smith & Wesson, they turned out for the Chevalier a 44 Russian Model, chambered and rifled for a special 38 Caliber Shell. This arm was known as the 38/44 and proved to be a fine target arm, used with the cartridge designed by him.



The First S. & W. Exhibit was in Paris in 1867—Highest Award.

On December 9th, Chevalier Paine secured with this arm 878, and on the 13th, using his 44 SMITH & WESSON 882; December 15th, 871 and finally on the 17th, two 100-shot scores, the first 886, tying Mr. Bennett's record; the second 888, establishing a new count two points ahead of any previous record—and also in the first string making a 96, one point above the 10-shot record.

Still believing that there was room for improvement the indefatigable Chevalier announced his intention of making a new high mark—and on December 22d at Providence, R. I., on the Narragansett Gun Club grounds in the presence of Mr. A. C. Gould, Editor of *The Rifle* (afterwards *Shooting and Fishing*), made a 904, the first man to score over the 900 point—and raising the record 16 points. He used his SMITH & WESSON.

Mr. W. W. Bennett had been taking things easy while his brother held the record—in fact he repeatedly said that he would not attempt to improve it—but when he heard the noise of the Chevalier’s 904 on the 22d, he removed his coat, dusted his trusty 44 SMITH & WESSON and announced in cold icy tones that he was about to remove the laurels right off Ira’s head. On December 23, he got witnesses and shot 914—ten points over.

On April 4, 1888, F. E. Bennett, shooting his 44 SMITH & WESSON with a light charge, in the Massachusetts Rifle Gallery, scored 100 out of a possible 100 at thirty yards on the standard American 50-yard revolver target.

The see-sawing of the 100-shot record aroused such an intense interest among the public that a match between Mr. F. E. Bennett and Chevalier Ira Paine for \$1,000 a side, the Championship of America (and therefore the world) was arranged, 100 shots a day for six successive days, standard American 50-yard revolver target. “*Revolvers to be the SMITH & WESSON 44 Caliber Russian Model, with three-pound pull, and not over 6 1-2" barrel,*” factory loaded ammunition, and shooting rules of the National Rifle Shooting Association to govern.

Three of the 100-shot targets were completed in Springfield, Mass., the scores being:

Bennett	Paine
837	867
887	879
866	860
2590	2606

Paine leading at the end of the third day by 16 points.

Thursday, June 7, the match was shot in Providence, Bennett scoring 879 to Paine's 872, leaving Paine a lead of but 9 points.

At this stage of the match Paine protested the sights on Bennett's arm and withdrew from the contest after Mr. Bennett had for the second time challenged the weight of the trigger pull of his opponent's revolver and also questioned the sights. This protest was not allowed and as Mr. Bennett had continued to shoot the required number of shots the match and the championship were awarded to him by the National Rifle Shooting Association, with an aggregate of 5093—an average of practically 85, which was *good shooting*.

The next shooting of mark was done by Sergeant W. C. Johnston, Jr., of the Mass. National Guards, when on July 7, 1888, he made the first recorded possible 100 at fifty yards on a standard American target and in the presence of reputable witnesses, using the 44 SMITH & WESSON with full service black powder ammunition. He then succeeded in placing six more consecutive shots in the ten ring, a record of 160 out of a possible 160. This record has yet to be approached. The Sergeant said at the time that he was holding particularly well—and it is understood that even his best friends had to admit the apparent truth of his words.

This fifty-yard work evidently put a decided damper on the aspirations of would-be champions—or at least “held ‘um for a while”—for the next feat of revolver shooting to be inscribed on the archives was in 1901, when on June 26, at Glendale Park, L. I., Dr. A. A. Weber, with a 38 SMITH & WESSON Military Revolver scored 790 out of a possible 1000 at 100 yards.

It will be noticed that after the china plate match in 1860, which was held in Missouri, the record making was being done in the New England states. This evidently was arousing the spirit of rivalry in the hearts of the western shooters, as we find in 1902, July 13, Mr. J. E. Gorman in San Francisco, girded his loins (no—revolver shooters don't gird their loins—the chances are that he laid down his cigar, wiped his hands on a dry cloth,



Philadelphia Police Team.



Lieut. Hermann Thomas and his Smith & Wesson.

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BULLET HOLES

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took a deep breath and went to it). However, he fired 100 shots at 50 yards under the proper record conditions at that time and secured:

10 shots.....	100
Tying our friend Sergeant Johnston's 10-shot score.	
50 shots.....	475
100 shots.....	924

This 100-shot score raising the record set in 1887 by 10 points. A good increase, but it took fifteen years to do it. Mr. Gorman used the SMITH & WESSON revolver in his shooting.

The 20-yard shooting at this time was not nearly as hotly contested as the 50-yard. Most probably on account of the fact that the 20-yard ranges, being inclosed, were quite uncomfortable to shoot in after a few rounds of black powder had been fired. The records established were as follows:

100 shot—W. E. Petty, New York, March 15, 1901	908
50 shot—R. H. Sayre, New York, February 14, 1898	458
10 shot—G. W. Waterhouse, Springfield, Mass., March 2, 1902	98 with 44 S. & W.

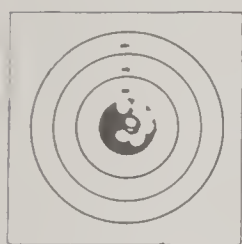
The 50-shot 20-yard record stood till 1904, when Mr. S. L. Sears, in the U. S. R. A. Indoor match raised it 20 points with his 44 SMITH & WESSON Revolver.



J.E. Wilburn



J.J. Kane



Wesley H. Hubbard



THE PISTOL

Ability to shoot straight with a pistol was conceded at an earlier date than it was with a revolver, as can be seen by the experience of Chevalier Paine, who only took up the revolver when he was already on a pistol shooting exhibition tour of Europe. This was due to the design of the arm, the barrel, being much longer than that of a revolver.

We find a 99 at fifty yards in 1890, made with a Stevens pistol, by E. J. Darlington and in the same year Mr. H. S. Harris equalled this score with the same make of arm. The same total at 20 yards with a Wurfflein pistol is to the credit of F. B. Crowninshield.

In 1893 Smith & Wesson put upon the market their 22 single shot pistol which at once sprang into popularity, its accuracy being enhanced by its beauty of design, workmanship and balance.

We find the “Shooting and Fishing” pistol records for fifty yards to be as follows:

100 shots—J. E. Gorman,	May 26, 1901.....	942
E. E. Partridge,	March 1, 1902.....	942
50 shots—Thomas Anderton,	April 4, 1903.....	480
10 shots—C. H. Taylor,	Nov. 8, 1898.....	100
Thomas Anderton,	May 13, 1899.....	100

These records do not show the arm used but as Mr. Gorman and Mr. Anderton both won the U. S. R. A. pistol matches in different years with the SMITH & WESSON 22, it is safe to assume their use in the above. Mr. Partridge designed the well-known Partridge sight for use on the SMITH & WESSON product, and Mr. Taylor was well known as a “gun crank” and ballistic expert.

THE UNITED STATES REVOLVER ASSOCIATION

All these records set forth up to this point were made prior to the adoption of certain rules and regulations governing record shooting by the United States Revolver Association. This association was formed in 1900 and was an outgrowth of the National Rifle Association, it being



The Second S. & W. Exhibit was in Moscow in 1872—Highest Award.

then felt that pistol and revolver shooting had developed sufficient public interest to warrant an independent organization. Shoots were held in 1900, '01, and '02, but it was not until 1903 that the U. S. R. A. decided upon and published the regulations that would in future determine the legitimacy of record scores. Up to this time Mr. Gould of *The Rifle (Shooting and Fishing* now) had, practically unaided and moved only by his keen desire to demonstrate the pistol, and more especially the revolver, as weapons of accuracy, kept the records and passed upon their right to be established and acknowledged as such. Upon the formation of the Revolver Association all his data was turned over to them and the records were known as "Shooting and Fishing" records.

We find, however, that in 1903, upon establishing the record rules, the U. S. R. A. issued a pamphlet in which these rules were set forth; and in this pamphlet the revolver and pistol records here described were published, under this statement: "The following records, made on the Standard American target are recognized by the U. S. R. A." (And this was a very pretty compliment to Mr. Gould if you stop to think about it.)

Since the formation of the Association they have held two shoots annually, one of which is held in the summer and is known as the Outdoor Championships, the other the Indoor Championships.

In the first mentioned there are four events.

Match A. Shot with any revolver, any accepted form of sights, and any ammunition, 50 shots at fifty yards. This match has been shot up to date fifteen times and won nine times with the aid of SMITH & WESSON Revolvers. Mr. Geo. Armstrong shooting a SMITH & WESSON and Mr. A. P. Lane shooting another make are tied for high string with 467.

Match B. A pistol match, under same conditions as Match A. This has also been shot fifteen times—the winner in all cases shooting the SMITH & WESSON. This match has brought forth the keenest kind of rivalry, the high score being made in 1914, at the last shoot;

BULLET HOLES

476, by Geo. Armstrong. A clear jump of seven points, from the next highest which was made in 1913.

Match C is the Military Championship, shot at 25, 50, and 75 yards on the regulation 50-yard target. Five 5-shot targets at each distance and a time limit of 15 seconds for each string. Any military revolver, and full service ammunition.



The Third S. & W. Exhibit was in Vienna in 1873—Highest Award.

There have been fifteen of these matches shot, the credit of winning eleven of them being shared by SMITH & WESSON. The high score was made in 1914 by C. M. McCutchen (627) with a 38 SMITH & WESSON Military.

Match F has been shot but six times, starting in 1909. This match calls for five 5-shot strings, each string to be



completed within thirty seconds. The arm to be any pocket revolver with a barrel not over four inches in length. This has been won four times with the help of a SMITH & WESSON. In 1914 the high mark of 214 was scored by Dr. J. H. Snook, improving the best previous by four points.

The Indoor Championships have three matches, A, B, and F, the only difference being that they are shot at 20 yards on the standard target for that distance.

Match A has been contested for fourteen times and nine of these are to the credit of the men who pinned their faith on the SMITH & WESSON. 478 is the high mark, made in 1904 by Mr. S. E. Sears with his 44 SMITH & WESSON, and is, by the way, the only time the 470 mark has been reached, 469 being next high, made in 1913 by Mr. P. J. Dolfen with a 38 SMITH & WESSON Military.

Match B has been shot fourteen times, in twelve of which the SMITH & WESSON pistol aided. The score of 473, made by Mr. Geo. Armstrong with his 22 SMITH & WESSON has yet to be beaten, nor has 470 been reached before or since. Mr. A. P. Lane, in 1912, pushed it hard with a 469 and in 1914 Dr. J. H. Snook scored 468, both using the 22 SMITH & WESSON.

Match F, shows five straight victories for men shooting the SMITH & WESSON. In the last match, in 1914, Dr. Snook secured 213 for the match and record, a seven point increase.



Ten months' work by Northcott of Chicago. All but a few of the rapid fire and rifle medal targets made with Smith & Wessons.

UNITED STATES REVOLVER ASSOCIATION RECORDS

Obviously it is more difficult to shoot a high score in a match or in the presence of witnesses after having announced one's intention of shooting to break existing records.

To establish an Association record the weapon must conform in length, caliber, weight and trigger pull with U. S. R. A. rules. The time rate must be equivalent to that of the Championships of the same class. The score must be shot over a full length range, in the presence of witnesses familiar with the shooting rules and either in a U. S. R. A. match or after having publicly announced one's intention to shoot for record. The witnesses must certify that *all* U. S. R. A. regulations governing record shooting have been complied with in the case of any score claimed as a record.

Well authenticated high scores made under other conditions than the above are classed by the U. S. R. A. as "Meritorious Performances."

U. S. R. A.—REVOLVER RECORDS

50 Yards

50 Shots

May 26, 1903 J. E. Gorman, San Francisco, Cal.,	.32-20 S. & W.
	94-91-88-90-95-: 458
Sept. 7, 1904 Dr. I. R. Calkins, Springfield, Mass.,	.44 S. & W.
	92-96-96-91-90-: 465
June 4, 1911 J. E. Gorman, San Francisco, Cal.,	.38 S. & W.
	91-93-93-94-96-: 467
Nov. 26, 1911 John A. Dietz, New York, N. Y.,	.38 S. & W.
	94-96-94-95-96-: 475



Pan-American Championship Pistol Team.

Lane

Snook

McCutchen

Hanford

Dietz

Sayre

The Smith & Wesson 22 Single-shot Pistol was used by the Pan-American champions.



BULLET HOLES



30 Shots

April 26, 1903 J. E. Gorman, San Francisco, Cal.,	.32-20 S. & W.	
	94-91-88-:	273
Sept. 7, 1914 Dr. I. R. Calkins, Springfield, Mass.,	.44 S. & W.	
	92-96-96-:	284
Nov. 26, 1911 John A. Dietz, New York, N. Y.,	.38 S. & W.	
	94-96-94-:	284



The Fourth S. & W. Exhibit was at Philadelphia in 1876—Highest Award.

20 Shots

April 26, 1903 J. E. Gorman, San Francisco, Cal.,	.32-20 S. & W.	
	94-91-:	185
Sept. 7, 1904 Dr. I. R. Calkins, Springfield, Mass.	.44 S. & W.	
	92-96-:	188
Nov. 26, 1911 John A. Dietz, New York, N. Y.,	.38 S. & W.	
	94-96-:	190
Oct. 3, 1913 A. P. Lane, New York, N. Y.,		
	96-95-:	191

* * * * *

BULLET HOLES

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10 Shots

Aug. —, 1903 A. L. Himmelwright, San Francisco, Cal., .44 S. & W. Score 93
 April 26, 1903 J. E. Gorman, San Francisco, Cal., .32-20 S. & W. Score 94
 Oct. 3, 1913 A. P. Lane, New York, N. Y., Score 96



Three consecutive targets by G. H. Chandler at 50 yards, Standard target 95 97-100.
 With a 22 Smith & Wesson Target Pistol.



BULLET HOLES



In the Outdoor Championship of Sept. 1912, J. E. Gorman of San Francisco, Cal., using a .38 SMITH & WESSON made a ten shot possible in the fourth string of his championship score, a highly meritorious performance but not technically a ten-shot record.

50 Yards

Military Revolver, Rapid Fire

75 Shots, in strings of 5 shots in 15 seconds

Sept. 16, 1904	Thomas Anderton, Creedmoor, N. Y.,	.38 S. & W.	Score 585
Sept. 20, 1910	W. H. Whigam, Chicago, Ill.,		Score 591
Sept. 15, 1911	A. P. Lane, New York, N. Y.,	.38 S. & W.	Score 605
Sept. 30, 1912	J. H. Snook, Columbus, Ohio,		Score 621
Sept. 30, 1913	J. H. Snook, Columbus, Ohio,		Score 625
Oct. 16, 1914	C. M. McCutchen, Denver, Colo.,	.38 S. & W.	Score 627

50 Shots, in strings of 5 shots in 15 seconds

Sept. 15, 1904	Thomas Anderton, Creedmoor, N. Y.,	.38 S. & W.	Score 375
Aug. 30, 1906	Capt. R. H. Sayre, New York,	.38 S. & W.	Score 392
Sept. 20, 1910	W. H. Whigam, Chicago, Ill.,		Score 400
Sept. 15, 1911	A. P. Lane, New York, N. Y.,	.38 S. & W.	Score 402
Sept. 30, 1912	J. H. Snook, Columbus, Ohio,		Score 419
Oct. 16, 1914	C. M. McCutchen, Denver, Colo.,	.38 S. & W.	Score 421

25 Shots, in strings of 5 shots in 15 seconds

Aug. —, 1902	Thomas Anderton, Seagirt, N. J.,	38 S. & W.	Score 206
Sept. 20, 1910	Samuel Peterson, Chicago, Ill.,	38 S. & W.	Score 215
Sept. 30, 1913	C. M. McCutchen, Denver, Colo.,	38 S. & W.	Score 217
Oct. 11, 1914	J. H. Snook, Columbus, Ohio,		Score 221

20 Yards

U. S. R. A. Revolver

50 Shots

Mar. 15, 1901	W. E. Petty, New York, N. Y.,		Score 439
June 11, 1903	Dr. W. H. Lockett, New York, N. Y.,	.44 S. & W.	Score 464
Mar. 4, 1904	S. E. Sears, St. Louis, Mo.,	.44 S. & W.	Score 478

BULLET HOLES

30 Shots

Mar. 15, 1901 John A. Dietz, New York, N. Y.,	Score 278
Mar. 4, 1904 S. E. Sears, St. Louis, Mo.,	.44 S. & W. Score 287

20 Shots

Mar. 15, 1901 John A. Dietz, New York, N. Y.,	Score 184
Mar. 4, 1904 S. E. Sears, St. Louis, Mo.,	.44 S. & W. Score 191

10 Shots

Mar. 15, 1901 John A. Dietz, New York, N. Y.,	Score 96
June 11, 1904 J. B. Crabtree, Springfield, Mass.,	.38 S. & W. Score 98
Nov. 15, 1907 C. C. Crossman, St. Louis, Mo.,	Score 100



The Fifth S. & W. Exhibit was at Melbourne in 1880—Highest Award.

U. S. R. A.—PISTOL RECORDS

100 Shots at 50 Yards

Pistol—George Armstrong 1914, 95, 98, 96, 92, 99, 94, 95, 93, 99, 98: 959 .22 S. & W.

50 Yards

50 Shots

Sept. 7, 1900 J. B. Crabtree, Seagirt, N. J., .22 S. & W. Score 427
Aug. 30, 1901 Thomas Anderton, Seagirt, N. J., .22 S. & W. Score 453
Aug. 29, 1902 Thomas Anderton, Seagirt, N. J., .22 S. & W. Score 463
April 4, 1903 Thomas Anderton, Walnut Hill, Mass., .22 S. & W. Score 480
(99-94-96-99-92)

30 Shots

Sept. 8, 1900 John A. Dietz, Seagirt, N. J., .22 S. & W. Score 254
Aug. 30, 1901 Thomas Anderton, Seagirt, N. J., .22 S. & W. Score 268
Aug. 29, 1902 Thomas Anderton, Seagirt, N. J., .22 S. & W. Score 275
Mar. 21, 1903 E. E. Partridge, Walnut Hill, Mass., .22 S. & W. Score 287
April 4, 1903 Thomas Anderton, Walnut Hill, Mass., .22 S. & W. Score 289
Feb. 1, 1914 F. H. Dreher, Denver, Colo., .22 S. & W. Score 291
(100-96-95)

50 Yards

20 Shots

Sept. 7, 1900 J. B. Crabtree, Seagirt, N. J., .22 S. & W. Score 169
Aug. 30, 1901 Thomas Anderton, Seagirt, N. J., .22 S. & W. Score 176
Aug. 29, 1903 Thomas Anderton, Seagirt, N. J., .22 S. & W. Score 181
Mar. 21, 1903 E. E. Partridge, Walnut Hill, Mass., .22 S. & W. Score 192
April 4, 1903 Thomas Anderton, Walnut Hill, Mass., .22 S. & W. Score 193
Feb. 1, 1914 F. H. Dreher, Denver, Colo., .22 S. & W. Score 196
(100-96)

10 Shots

Sept. 8, 1900 John A. Dietz, Seagirt, N. J., .22 S. & W. Score 85
Aug. 29, 1902 Thomas Anderton, Seagirt, N. J., .22 S. & W. Score 95
Mar. 21, 1903 E. E. Partridge, Walnut Hill, Mass., .22 S. & W. Score 96
April 4, 1903 Thomas Anderton, Walnut Hill, Mass., .22 S. & W. Score 99
Feb. 1, 1914 F. H. Dreher, Denver, Colo., .22 S. & W. Score 100

BULLET HOLES

20 Yards

50 Shots

Mar. 15, 1901	Capt. R. H. Sayre, New York, N. Y.,	.22 S. & W. Score 433
Mar. 14, 1902	Capt. R. H. Sayre, New York, N. Y.,	.22 S. & W. Score 448
Mar. —, 1903	Thomas Anderton, Boston, Mass.,	.22 S. & W. Score 460
Mar. 25, 1908	L. R. Hatch, Portland, Me.,	.22 S. & W. Score 462
Dec. 1, 1909	J. E. Gorman, San Francisco, Cal.,	.22 S. & W. Score 471
Mar. 25, 1911	George Armstrong, Seattle, Wash.,	.22 S. & W. Score 473
Jan. 25, 1912	George Armstrong, Portland, Ore.,	.22 S. & W. Score 478
Mar. 4, 1912	George Armstrong, Portland, Ore.,	.22 S. & W. Score 481



Ten shots at 15 yards with a Smith & Wesson 38 H. E.
Made by W. P. Northcott.

30 Shots

Mar. 15, 1901	J. A. Smith, New York, N. Y.,	.22 S. & W. Score 268
Mar. —, 1903	Thomas Anderton, Boston, Mass.,	.22 S. & W. Score 276
Mar. 20, 1908	Capt. R. H. Sayre, New York, N. Y.,	.38 S. & W. Score 278
Mar. 25, 1908	L. R. Hatch, Portland, Me.,	.22 S. & W. Score 279
Dec. 1, 1909	J. E. Gorman, San Francisco, Cal.,	.22 S. & W. Score 283
Mar. 25, 1911	George Armstrong, Seattle, Wash.,	.22 S. & W. Score 284
Jan. 25, 1912	George Armstrong, Portland, Ore.,	.22 S. & W. Score 287
Mar. 4, 1912	George Armstrong, Portland, Ore.,	.22 S. & W. Score 292



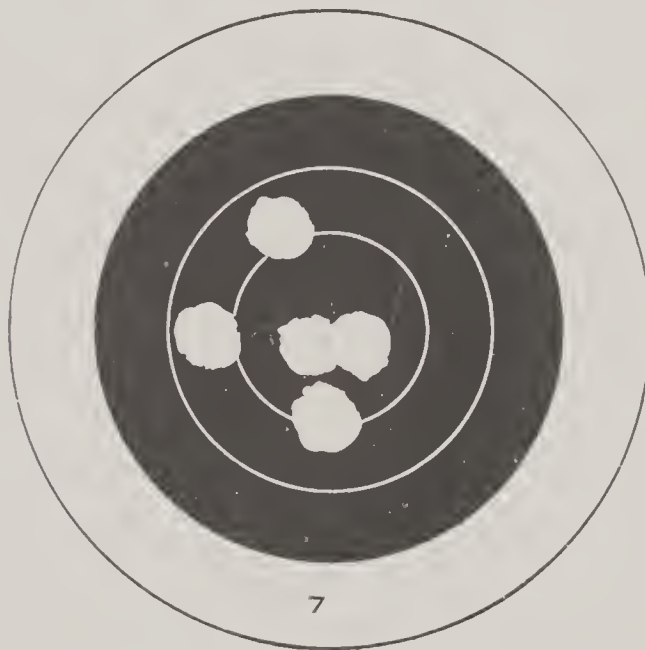
BULLET HOLES



20 Yards

20 Shots

Mar. 15, 1901 J. A. Smith, New York, N. Y.,	.22 S. & W. Score 183
Mar. —, 1903 Thomas Anderton, Boston, Mass.,	.22 S. & W. Score 189
Dec. 1, 1909 J. E. Gorman, San Francisco, Cal.,	.22 S. & W. Score 192
Jan. 25, 1912 George Armstrong, Portland, Ore.,	.22 S. & W. Score 193
Mar. 4, 1912 George Armstrong, Portland, Ore.,	.22 S. & W. Score 195



A 5-shot possible at 20 yards with a 38 H. E. 4-inch S. & W.

By Lieut. Thomas of the Phila. Police.

10 Shots

Mar. 15, 1901 J. A. Smith, New York, N. Y.,	.22 S. & W. Score 91
Mar. —, 1903 Thomas Anderton, Boston, Mass.,	.22 S. & W. Score 92
Mar. 24, 1906 John A. Dietz, New York, N. Y.,	.22 S. & W. Score 93
May 5, 1906 J. B. Crabtree, Springfield, Mass.,	.22 S. & W. Score 95
May 18, 1908 F. L. Hayden, Portland, Me.,	.22 S. & W. Score 97
Sept. 17, 1909 J. B. Crabtree, Springfield, Mass.,	.22 S. & W. Score 98
May 20, 1910 A. M. Poindexter, Red Bank, N. J.,	.22 S. & W. Score 100

Possibles have been made in shooting for medal targets by Dr. D. A. Atkinson and F. H. Dreher.

One of the best performances with a practical revolver is that of Oscar I. Olson, Duluth, Minn., who at Walnut Hill, June 30, 1903, using a SMITH & WESSON .38 caliber military revolver, fixed sights, four pound pull, full charge factory ammunition, scored 554 out of 600, beating twenty-nine other men, American and French, who used every refinement of arm or ammunition their individual taste suggested.



The Sixth S. & W. Exhibition was at Paris in 1889—Highest Award.

THE INDOOR LEAGUE

From the formation of the U. S. R. A. in 1900 the interest in target shooting with revolvers and pistols had increased to such an extent that by 1908 practically every large town had a Revolver Club and telegraph matches were being constantly arranged. About 1908, thanks to the energy and persistence of Editor Kahrs of *Arms and the Man*, a League was formed under the management of the U. S. R. A., which began operations in the season of 1909-10. This league was composed of fourteen clubs, from all over the United States, and each team shot a match with each of the others according to a schedule prepared by the U. S. R. A., and according to its rules and regulations.

The first season the standing of the leaders was as follows:

Springfield, Mass.,	Won 12	Lost 1
Golden Gate, San Francisco, Cal.,	" 12	" 1
Manhattan, New York,	" 11	" 2
St. Louis, Mo.,	" 10	" 3

Springfield being given the place of honor by virtue of a shoot-off at the end of the season, defeating Golden Gate by a narrow margin.

The season of 1910-11 showed the following, with twenty-four teams competing:

Springfield, Mass.,	Won 22	Lost 1
Manhattan, New York,	" 21	" 2
Portland, Ore.,	" 21	" 2
Boston, Mass.,	" 19	" 4
Newark, N. J.,	" 19	" 4

Again the places were established, with the exception of Springfield, by post-season shoot-offs.

1911-12 with twenty-one clubs entered came to an end as follows:



Larry K Evans



Wm E. Quicksall



Dr M. R. Moore



* * * *
BULLET HOLES
* * * *

Portland, Ore.,	Won 20	Lost 0
	(The first clean sheet.)	
Springfield, Mass.,	Won 19	Lost 1
Manhattan, New York,	" 19	" 1
San Francisco, Cal.,	" 18	" 2
Federal,	" 15	" 5

Springfield obtaining second place by a shoot-off.

1912-13 shows a new contestant heading the list of twenty-five entries:

Spokane, Wash.,	Won 23	Lost 1
Manhattan, New York,	" 23	" 1
Springfield, Mass.,	" 22	" 2
Olympic, San Francisco, Cal.,	" 22	" 2

Again places were decided by shoot-offs.

1913-14, with twenty-three clubs constituting the League, ended with another new leader.

Pittsburg, Pa.,	Won 23	Lost 1
Springfield, Mass.,	" 22	" 2
Olympic, San Francisco, Cal.,	" 22	" 1
Manhattan, New York,	" 20	" 4
Spokane, Wash.,	" 20	" 4

Shoot-offs again being necessary for final placing.

1914-15 has just come to a conclusion and shows the men from Springfield showing their regular form.

Springfield,	Won 21	Lost 0
	(Second clean sheet)	
Olympic,	Won 19	Lost 2
Pittsburg	" 18	" 3
Portland, Ore.,	" 18	" 3
Manhattan,	" 17	" 4

Springfield winning its match from Olympic, 1143 to 1142.

Dolfen shot in all the matches with the winning team and secured $235\frac{8}{21}$ as an average throughout the season. 7



P.J. Dolfen



Hans Gilbert Olson



D.S. Williams



BULLET HOLES



possible targets of 50 and 18 targets of 49 are among his collection, while the Springfield team, as a whole, accumulated 13 possibles and 28 49's during the matches.

Needless to mention, the club declared for the SMITH & WESSON not only on the team but among all the 75 members.

An interesting fact in connection with the Springfield team is, that although in the same city as Smith & Wesson and although all members shoot the SMITH & WESSON arms, there is not one member of the League team who is in any way connected with the Smith & Wesson organization.

It was after the close of the League season of 1913-14 that an attempt was made to record the make of arms used throughout the League.

Pittsburg, the winners, reported all members of the team but one using the SMITH & WESSON.

Springfield to a man pinned their faith, as always, on the SMITH & WESSON.

The Olympic Club, who keep Springfield awake nights worrying about them, take Springfield's tip and shoot the SMITH & WESSON.



Five shots at 10 yards with a Smith & Wesson 38 H. E. revolver.
Made by W. P. Northcott.



Robert H. Craddock



W.P. Northcott



Dana H. Stafford



And so it went; from all data possible to obtain, of the twenty-three teams entered, every man but seven uses the SMITH & WESSON. And that seven represented four different makes.

LEAGUE RECORDS

Team record, Pittsburg 1913-14,	1155.
Individual, Dr. C. H. Wilson, Pittsburg, 1913-14,	245
“ P. J. Dolfen, Springfield, 1914-15,	245
“ Armstrong, Olympic, 1914-15,	246

REGARDING ACCURACY

At the time that SMITH & WESSON arms made their first appearance (1856) the matter of accuracy as applied to revolvers was considered absurd by the general public, but in spite of this opinion the SMITH & WESSON barrels and the SMITH & WESSON ammunition were both developed with accuracy as one of the prime features. And as each new model was produced and the barrel and ammunition *worked up together* the SMITH & WESSON system of rifling became a standard of accuracy.

It must be borne in mind that all ammunition known as “Smith & Wesson” such as 38 S. & W. Special, 44 S. & W. Russian, or 32 S. & W., was designed in the Smith & Wesson plant, *where metallic ammunition was first commercially manufactured* and the dimensions and limits are the proven best.

Following is a list showing the diameter of bullet required for best results:

22 Single Shot requires a bullet of 226-1000 diameter	
22 Hand Ejection “ “ “ “	.226 “
32 D. A. Revolver “ “ “ “	.313 “
32-20 “ “ “ “	.3105 “
32-44 “ “ “ “	.320 “
38 D. A. “ “ “ “	.360 “
38-44 “ “ “ “	.360 “
38 H. E. “ “ “ “	.357 “
44 D. A. “ “ “ “	.430 “
44 H. E. “ “ “ “	.430 “
35 Automatic “ “ “ “	.320 “



BULLET HOLES



It is an unfortunate fact that it at times happens that cartridges with small diameter bullets are put upon the market. This results most naturally in lack of accuracy and nine times out of ten the barrel is blamed. For this reason there have been made several special barrels by outside parties and these special barrels with smaller diameters will doubtless produce better results with undersized bullets than will the SMITH & WESSON barrel designed for the standard ammunition.

We desire to impress upon the shooting world the all important fact that ammunition has standard and unchangeable dimensions just as much as arms, and that it is cheaper, easier, and more satisfactory to obtain ammunition of proper size than it is to change barrels to suit the ammunition.



The Springfield Revolver Club.
Front row—1914-15 League Champions

Smith
Pice
Russell
Wetefeld
Cullin
w

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES

In 1900 was held the first international pistol and revolver match. This was a contest conducted by the United States Revolver Association, between French and American teams of ten members each. The Frenchmen shot in Paris and the Americans did their shooting at Greenville, N. J., and the results were obtained by cable. By the terms of the match each man was to shoot thirty shots on the French target at sixteen meters and thirty shots on the standard American target at fifty yards. The Americans won on both targets and were victorious in the grand total by a margin of sixty-one points.

In June, 1902, another match between France and the United States was held. This time the American marksmen used the Walnut Hill range near Boston. There were fifteen men on each team. The Americans again won by 249 points. In both these matches most members of the American teams and many of the Frenchmen, used the SMITH & WESSON arm.

In the Olympic games at London in 1908, the United States Revolver Association, after preliminary trials, selected a team which consisted of I. R. Calkins, Springfield, Mass.; C. S. Axtell, Springfield, Mass.; J. A. Dietz, New York, N. Y.; J. E. Gorman, San Francisco, Cal.; and R. H. Sayre, New York, N. Y., Captain. The match was held on July 10th and 11th and resulted as follows:

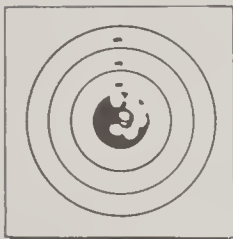
1st	United States:	
	J. E. Gorman.....	501
	I. R. Calkins.....	473
	John A. Dietz.....	472
	C. S. Axtell.....	468
		1914
2d	Belgium.....	1863
3d	United Kingdom.....	1817
4th	France.....	1750
5th	Sweden.....	1732
6th	Holland.....	1637
7th	Greece.....	1576



A.E. Forester



W.F. Blasse



A.P. Lane



A number of the members of the foreign teams used the SMITH & WESSON arm, but in this contest the American team was the only one as such, using the SMITH & WESSON pistol.

This advantage of possessing superior tools, however, was not to be long enjoyed. The next Olympic contest was held on July 2, 1912, at Stockholm in Sweden. On the American team were A. P. Lane, New York, N. Y.; H. E. Sears, Boston, Mass.; P. J. Dolfen, Springfield, Mass.; John A. Dietz, New York, N. Y.; and R. H. Sayre, New York, N. Y., Captain.

The match resulted as follows:

1st	United States:	
	A. P. Lane.....	509
	H. E. Sears.....	474
	P. J. Dolfen.....	476
	J. A. Dietz.....	466
		1916
2d	Sweden.....	1849
3d	United Kingdom.....	1804
4th	Russia.....	1801
5th	Greece.....	1731

The victorious American team was again armed with Smith & Wessons, and besides a number of individual foreign shooters who used SMITH & WESSON pistols and revolvers, three other teams had followed the example set by the successful Americans four years before, and on this occasion used SMITH & WESSON pistols. Mr. Lane and Mr. Dolfen won the individual match with scores of 499 and 474 respectively.

In 1913 at Camp Perry there were held pistol and revolver contests between teams representing the United States and several South American organizations, to decide the Pan-American championship. The United States pistol team using the SMITH & WESSON, consisted of the following: Lane, Snook, McCutchen, Hanford and Dietz. They were successful in defeating all the other contestants, and

Parmly Hanford, using his SMITH & WESSON pistol, won individual honors, and consequently gained the title of Pan-American champion.

The American revolver team was also successful. Our team consisted of the following: Roedder, Hanford, McCutchen, Snook and Dietz. Many of these visitors from South America, to which continent Smith & Wesson have been sending their arms, for many years, used SMITH & WESSON pistols and revolvers.

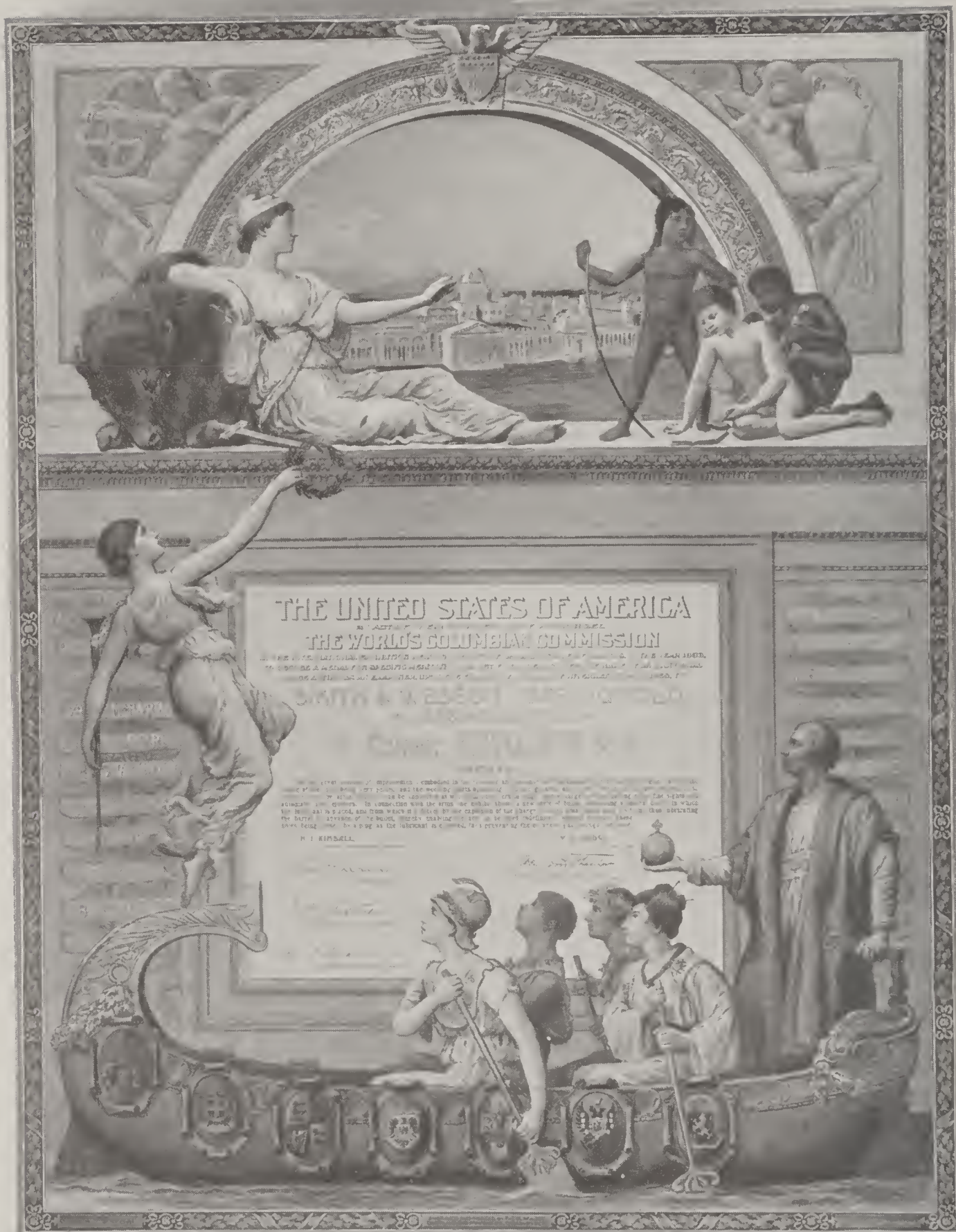
“THE REASON WHY”

An investigation of the arms that were being used by the revolver and pistol shooting fraternity throughout the country with the idea of determining the most popular weapons and the reasons for their so being, was the compelling cause of this booklet. The accompanying data had in it so much of interest that it was included. With this in mind letters were sent to all members of the Indoor League who could be reached and also to shooters appearing in the 1914 Indoor Championships. A request was made for their preference in arms and for their photographs.

On the following pages will be found quotations from responses to this letter, and the pictures will be noted before you reach this. It is to be understood that there was no attempt made to select only the expert shots for their opinions, for while it is always exceedingly gratifying to find an expert selecting the arm, in the interests of which this book is written, it does not signify that that expert has given one moment's more thought or careful investigation to the selection of his arm than has the man who has entered the matches for the first time this year. In fact, the beginner has in all probability delved as deeply into present conditions as did the expert in making his selection years ago.

And for that reason you will find the opinion of each man given due consideration, whether he be a winner of a championship or whether he be one of the pluggers who “won't withdraw if I don't get but two on the paper”—and just in passing, it's pretty safe to say that that kind generally finishes up by corraling a medal, even if it is a long time coming.

The same thing holds good with the photographs published here. There was no attempt made to collect a galaxy of stars—not that we don't like stars and a goodly number are here, but just to show some brother shooters who say “We like this gun and we have the face to back it.”



The Seventh S. & W. Exhibit was at Chicago in 1892—Highest Award.



“THE REASON WHY”

L. P. Castaldini of the Springfield, Mass., Club shoots “the S. & W. revolvers and pistols in all matches because, having tried several other makes, I have found that the S. & W. arms are the most accurate of all, and the action is the smoothest.” The 1913 Outdoor Pistol Match trophy is in Mr. Castaldini’s top bureau drawer.

C. D. U. Hobbie, a trusted office holder, (being treasurer of the Citizens’ Club,) remarks that “the stocks of the S. & W. pistols fit his hand” and he uses this arm “because I can make better scores with it.”

Comes R. S. McBean of the Dallas Club, with the forthright statement that he shoots the S. & W. arms: “as they are the ones that suit me best.”

Geo. Armstrong of the Olympic Club in San Francisco is too well known by the shooting world to need any introduction—but for the uninitiated we will state that he established the 50, 30 and 20 shot record for the pistol at 20 yards.

At that he was so dissatisfied with his work that he broke his own records in the 50-shot twice—and the same with the 30-shot. With the 20-shot he was fairly satisfied and improved his score only once. But why should he? 196 out of a possible 200 is pretty fair.

He states: “that all my records and matches have been shot with S. & W. revolvers or pistols. ‘The reason why’ is that there is none better on the market in my estimation.”

The 1911 Pistol Match (Indoor) and 1911 Revolver (Outdoor) and 1914 Pistol (Outdoor) were tucked away by George.

P. J. Dolfen of Springfield, Mass., blew into the club house one winter’s night in 1908 with a quiet smile and a 22 single-shot rifle sawed down to a 10-inch barrel and a homemade pistol stock and asked if he could try pistol shooting. He could, and did.

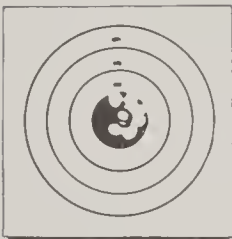
He nailed the grand prize in Match A indoor in 1913, shot with the Springfield League team from the beginning



M.S. Todd



Herman Thomas



A.L. Bush

securing high average for the season in 1913, and shot on the American Olympic team at Stockholm—but not with his sawed off rifle—oh no! He shoots the S. & W. from soup to nuts.

Pete has been offered good chances to shoot professionally for another revolver company but he prefers to hold his regular job and shoot S. & W.'s for fun.

From the Dallas, Texas, Club we hear from J. C. Gunning: "I get better results with it (the S. & W.) than with any other arm that I have ever used. The material and workmanship in them are first class, the action is smooth, they are accurate and are easy to keep in good condition."

Mr. Gunning is Lieutenant of Detectives and knows whereof he speaks.

Herman Thomas is the shooting instructor of the Philadelphia Police and instructs with such effectiveness that their team has beaten everything it can find and claims the police championship of the East—and stands ready at any time to demonstrate whereupon their claim is based.

Mr. Thomas has three 22 S. & W. pistols that have been fired collectively at least 100,000 times and are just as good as ever. "All but two of the men on the team use S. & W. 32 H. E.'s with 4 1-4" barrels. One of the two men (he was low man on the team) used a ———*, but intends to get a 32 S. & W. H. E. in the near future."

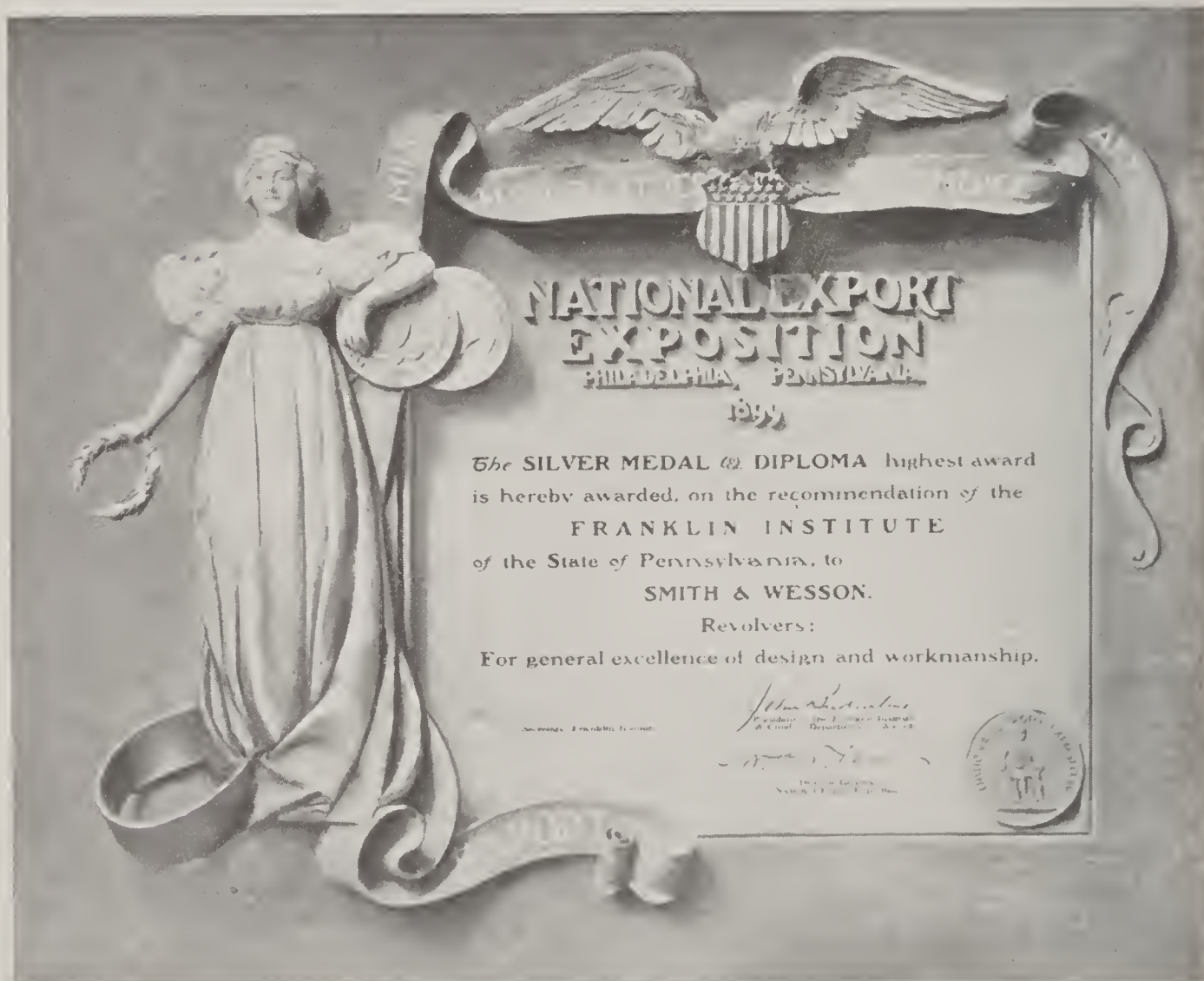
"The 38 S. & W. Special '02 4" barrel is one of the finest shooting revolvers I ever had the pleasure to own. I've only had it a couple of months, and in addition to the 5 shot possible, I have made a 95 at 20 yards in a team practice shoot."

Philadelphia is a *bad* town to try to shoot up, we take it.

Dr. W. E. Quicksall of Philadelphia shoots on the team taking first place in Class C, using the 22 S. & W. Single Shot Pistol. In the championship matches 1914 Indoors, he used the 38 caliber S. & W. Revolver, capturing the place of honor in Match A.

*Foiled again, didn't say what it was!

“In a way,” the doctor remarks, “it was partly chance that led me to use the S. & W. revolver, but now” (and we feel better) “I am thoroughly in love with it, and would not change for any other.”



The Eighth S. & W. Exhibit was in Philadelphia in 1899—Highest Award.

Mr. W. P. Northcott, vice president of the Illinois State Revolver Association, is a man of many parts. A trap shooter of note, his attention was called to the possibilities of the revolver in 1913 and that winter he shot in the League Matches. The next spring he corralled all the first places

at the Sportmen's Show in Chicago that weren't nailed down with restrictions of a military nature.

This gave Mr. Northcott a running start with the results that may be estimated by noting the cut of his medals. The two down in the righthand lower corner don't count—he has been shooting the military rifle only a few minutes—give him a couple of weeks to practice up in.

“With the exception of U. S. R. A. Outdoor Military Match and a few targets on the rapid fire medals, all shooting was done with the S. & W. arms.”

S. E. Hasler, Troop “D,” N. G. N. Y., in concise and soldierly manner states that he finds the 22 S. & W. Single Shot “a well balanced gun with a smooth even trigger pull.”

Mr. W. O. Brown of the Youngstown Club, winner of second place in Ohio, states he has been shooting for about ten years, using during that period, about all of the makes manufactured in this country—*but* “In all my match shooting I have used the 22 S. & W. target pistol with 10" barrel, and believe that I owe what good fortune I have had to the accuracy and balance of the arm.”

Mr. T. H. Clarke, another Youngstown Club shooter tells us that in the last three years he has shot numerous makes of revolvers and found that he could make best scores with the Smith & Wesson arms.

“I like them especially on account of their nice balance and grip. They fit the hand perfectly, which is a great aid in shooting.”

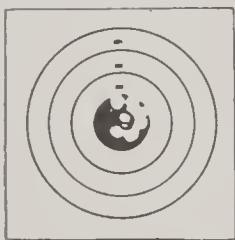
A president of a club, a shooter, and a gunsmith of note, is Mr. J. E. Wilburn, of Spokane. Rifle barrels are his joy and delight, and after practicing on them for a while he began to build pistol barrels for himself and his friends. He says “there is, in my judgment, no other gun that has the beauty and finish outside and in, accurately interchangeable parts, lock work finished and tempered to perfection. They also hold better and come up to the line of eye and target better than any other American or European



Francis O'Neill



Dr. E.A. Waugaman



W.O. Brown





BULLET HOLES



gun. I have made many fine target rifle barrels in my life and think I am competent to judge. I find the revolver as accurate as a rifle."

We have had some very interesting correspondence with Mr. Wilburn and hold him to be extraordinarily well informed in the theory of firearms and above all, a practical man.

J. J. Kane of the Youngstown, Ohio, Club is of the Mahoning County Secret Service and carries an S. & W. 38 H. E. on business, after trying out several other makes.

When on pleasure bent an S. & W. 22 Single Shot or an S. & W. 38 H. E. Target revolver please him well—for, as he says: "I have used several makes of guns both in matches and in service, and have proved to my satisfaction that I can shoot more accurately with the Smith & Wesson guns."

Wesley H. Hubbard, of Portland, Oregon, has used all kinds of small arms for a matter of 30 years and "the Smith & Wesson has always been his favorite."

"I use it in matches on account of its nice balance, smooth action, fine finish, accuracy and reliability."

(That is his opinion after using it for only thirty years. When he has really tried it out he may like it even better.)

The following letter from D. S. Williams, of Toronto, Canada, is interesting in that it clearly sets forth the absolute reliability of the Smith & Wesson arm:

"I have shot one of your guns from the first of my revolver experience. I have a 38 Special which has been my constant companion, and has never played me false. I have carried this same gun through the Rocky Mountains many times; into the northern part of Ontario, and up the Althabasca, when it was almost impossible to carry other arms. And the pot was kept boiling with the same gun used in the matches this winter.

"It is safe to say that if you hold an S. & W. 'on' you can make the big scores—and I am perfectly content and satisfied with the service it gives."



Mr. H. L. Reeves, of the Philadelphia Club, shot the 22 Single Shot Smith & Wesson during the matches "on account of their accuracy—in addition to the other fine qualities, especially the ease with which same is balanced in aiming."

H. M. Hollis of Rochester, N. Y., the Citizens' Rifle and Revolver Club, is quite favorably impressed with the Smith & Wesson. In fact, he goes so far as to say that he believes "without question, the S. & W. has the smoothest action, the finest balance, and is the most accurate revolver of any I have ever used."

And this is after he has during his experience "shot nearly all reliable makes of revolvers."

A. H. Kenan of Cincinnati has been shooting the Smith & Wesson pistol for a matter of a few months but in that time has annexed the 25-shot 60-foot gallery record for Cincinnati and vicinity with 234 x 250 and the 50-shot score of 456 x 500. He reports himself as "more than pleased with the wonderful accuracy of the 22 Single Shot Perfected Pistol."

He also uses one of the S. & W. 44 Russian Model Revolvers which he "finds to be extremely accurate, with workmanship and material perfect."

C. S. Axtell is the Grand Old Man of the "game." Breaking into the ranks of the expert shooters in the days of the great Ira A. Paine—always shooting consistently, winning the certificate of marksmanship from the competing world at Bisley, England, in 1900—shooting on the winning international team for the United States with Winans, Gorman, Dietz, Sayre, Le Boutillier and Tayntor—and holding his place on the Springfield League team until illness interfered with his wonderful nerves and physique. "Charlie" Axtell is the past master of revolver shooting.

From such a man as he the following letter carries great weight and it is reproduced in whole.

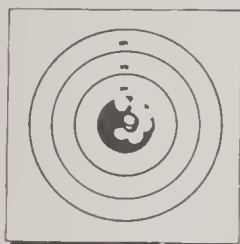
"Previous to the great Paine and Bennett match, in 1888, I had learned enough of shooting in general to know that the best shooters used the best arms.



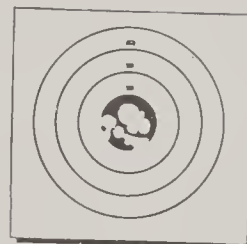
Dr. W.B. Russell



E.H. Cope



J.C. Gunning



* * * * *BULLET HOLES* * * *

“As both Paine and Bennett used Smith & Wesson revolvers I came to the conclusion that there were none better or these experts would have used them in this match. This was my reasoning when I selected a Smith & Wesson for my first target revolver.

“Since that time I have had exceptional opportunities for learning the revolver for myself, but have yet to learn any good reason for using any others. Aside from the general graceful lines, hand, and excellent trigger pull, which appeal to all, from tyro to expert, the alignment of cylinder and barrel, and the locking device by which this



The Ninth S. & W. Exhibit was in Paris in 1900—Highest Award.

alignment is maintained indefinitely, is the feature I most appreciate. Without this perfect alignment real accuracy could not be expected, however perfect the barrel and ammunition might be.

"I have done much experimental shooting in which the human element was entirely eliminated. With proper ammunition I have made groups and series of groups which left little to be desired in the matter of accuracy.

"While the above applies to target revolvers, I wish to add that I have at times been particularly interested in the pocket and police sizes, and have found in experimental and off-hand shooting, surprising accuracy and power in these small arms.

"In all the Smith & Wesson models, which I have used, I have found the qualities which make for maintained accuracy and power.

"I still have my first Smith & Wesson target revolver, purchased in 1889, and with the exception of the loss of a little outside finish is as good as ever, although thousands of shots have been fired from it."

Mr. M. S. Tod, who shot with the Youngstown team, was asked why he used the S. & W. Pistol in the matches. "Please don't ask such damn fool questions; your gun is the best, and you know it." We are inclined to agree with Mr. Tod.

Mr. C. A. Diller, winning a place in the Ohio State Championships, expresses himself as "very much pleased with the 22 Smith & Wesson Single Shot, and also the 38 S. & W. Military and Police Revolver." What appeals to him most strongly from the shooter's viewpoint "aside from the accuracy, is the regular trigger pull which materially aids in fine shooting."

A. L. Brush took down the Connecticut State Championship Match G, Indoor 1914, with a 22 S. & W. Single Shot. His choice of arms was due to the fact that "its perfect balance and extreme accuracy made a combination not found in any other American arm of like character."

(As the foreign shooters of note use the S. & W. almost to a man, we feel no sense of chagrin.)

He adds that "the workmanship is of the highest order."

Wm. F. Blasse shot on the Olympic League team—and was in mighty fast company—and took second place in the novice match in the U. S. R. A. indoor championships in 1914. He shot the Smith & Wesson because he "has been unable to find any better." (If we keep our health and spirits he never will be.)



The Ninth S. & W. Exhibit at Paris in 1900—A special award for excellency of finish.

“I have been shooting your revolvers and pistols for more than a quarter of a century—from a 22 caliber tip up to a 44 Russian model, and have every confidence in them, which is probably the reason I keep buying more—ten having found their way into my cabinet.

“The accuracy and wearing qualities of the Smith & Wesson cannot be surpassed.”

So writes E. S. Beardslee of New York, winner of the U. S. R. A. State Indoor Championship in Match G in 1914. He shot the Smith & Wesson because he “couldn’t find a better one.”

T. C. Beal of Pittsburg shot the 38 Smith & Wesson Special in the U. S. R. A. Indoor Matches. “One of the first in Pittsburg and consider it the best brand to use.”

Unfortunately he did not own a pistol of the same brand and “didn’t make the League team once because he had a *———. ‘Nuf ced.’ ”

Next year he will shoot a 22 S. S. Smith & Wesson, he says.

Of the Osborne Club is J. L. Bateman. In the matches he used the Smith & Wesson “because it seemed to be the standard among the other, and more experienced, participants.”

That was when he started—after he got right into the game—“As far as balance, accuracy, easiness to handle, with reference to the mechanism, etc., are concerned, it suits me as well as any pistol could.”

Mr. A. E. Forester’s experience in revolver shooting has extended over several years, and in that time he has used all kinds of revolvers. He now uses the Smith & Wesson. “In shooting other revolvers of good makes I have found that the cylinder does not always register with the barrel, and the pawl does not enter the slot in the cylinder as it should do. In the S. & W. I have never seen the pawl fail to enter its slot and I have always found their action to be smoother.

*Deleted by Censor.



“In my estimation the whole finish of the complete arm is far superior to any other that has come to my notice or been in my possession. As secretary of my club I have been in a good position to observe the shooting qualities as well as the stability of the various makes.”

Lieut. W. D. Frazer at Fort Williams, Maine, uses the S. & W. Target Pistol in his matches because he believes them to be “the best medium priced target pistol on the market today, and has always obtained from them satisfactory results.”

After making for himself a pair of special stocks (men’s hands *are* different) he has “nothing but good recommendations for it.”

If he was to spend a lot of money he might just possibly get a better one, but we don’t know where—we’re on the lookout.

Secretary Kiemle of the Manito Club of Spokane uses the S. & W. because “it hits where you hold it, is easily adjusted and easily cared for.”

If you take twice to think that over, is there any other earthly reason that amounts to shucks?

From Panama writes O. J. Lindo with clearness and decision that the Smith & Wesson is to the best of his knowledge and belief “the best that can be had for money.”

He furthermore states that in the past days of unenlightened darkness he shot another make of arm (no, we didn’t say what) but when he joined the ranks—all the Ancon Pistol and Rifle Club members, at Ancon, Canal Zone, Republic of Panama, own S. & W.’s—his shooting percentage improved 20%.

Target shooting has always been A. T. MacElwee’s, of Portland, Maine, hobby and he has ridden it with many different makes and models of arms, and assures us that he is strictly within the bounds of truth when he asserts that not a revolver that he has used “holds” as well as the Smith & Wesson.



Photo by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

The American Olympic Team.

On the way to Stockholm—A group of Smith & Wesson shooters.

BULLET HOLES

“It is wrongly believed by most people that if a man is a good shot he can use any make of gun and still hold his record. In my opinion the S. & W. increases my shooting efficiency 10%.”

Mr. J. D. Miner of the Spokane Club has gone into the details of the game and uses the Smith & Wesson because “he believed it the best he could procure.” He feels that



The Tenth S. & W. Exhibit was at Buffalo in 1901 — Highest Award.
Making a complete record of ten exhibits at international expositions and ten highest awards.



BULLET HOLES



its value has been enhanced by work done upon it in the line of a special barrel—but you know how we feel about that.

St. Louis, Mo., Colonial Revolver Club is the stamping ground of M. R. Moore who shoots the S. & W. “for a number of reasons—but mainly because I have never been able to obtain as good results with any other arm.”

He adds that he may be prejudiced in its favor (hope he is) on account of the fact that for the last ten years he has been doing his indoor shooting with the S. & W.

Dr. Moore was the first to raise above the 200 mark in the Indoor Match F when he captured the Championship in 1910 with a 32 S. & W.

Fred Kuist shoots with the Manito Club in the League matches, and has the ability to compass a whole volume of thought in much less than a page of words.

“The reason I am using a Smith & Wesson is—because I’m a gun crank.”

R. J. Mullikin of Baltimore, Md., shot the 22 S. S. Per. S. & W. in the Indoor Matches as he considers it “the best, most reliable, and accurate pistol made” and “when properly held (aye—there’s the rub) will always deliver the goods.”

Another Colonial Club man, the St. Louis organization, is Mr. Geo. C. Olcott, who uses the S. & W. arms “exclusively, on account of their extreme accuracy and dependability. Confidence in arms and ammunition is a great factor in match shooting, and no doubt can exist on the arm when it is a Smith & Wesson.”

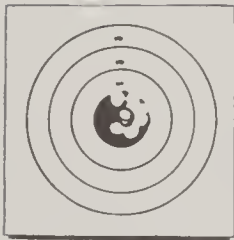
Mr. H. S. Olson of Pittsburg has shot many different makes of pistols and revolvers in the last fifteen years and during that time has shot in all kinds of matches. Several first and second places are to his credit, and shooting with the Pittsburg League team in 1912-’13 scored 236 out of a possible 250, tying his 236 of the season before.



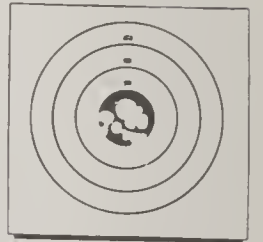
A.H. Kenan



Dr. W.A. Smith



C.D. Meyer





BULLET HOLES



And he "finds the S. & W. pistols and revolvers to be the best." They seem to give him "a feeling of confidence, (they give him *something* all right) and I advise my friends to buy the S. & W."

Mr. Francis O'Neill of Denver, Col., used three other makes of pistols before finally deciding upon the S. & W. as the arm of accuracy.

"I am firmly convinced there is no other gun which so fully meets all the demands of a particular shooter, as the S. & W." (This corroborates our findings to a marked extent.)

After trying out all the makes of pistols he could get hold of, Mr. R. P. Patterson, who is a Captain, Third Infantry, M. N. G., by the way, pinned his faith on the S. & W. as being "the only one that can be depended upon to deliver the bullet where I call for it."

"The reason I use the S. & W. weapon in the pistol matches is because there is absolutely no other arm which compares with it in accuracy, finish or workmanship."

So writes Mr. R. P. Prentys who shoots with the Olympic Club in San Francisco and who, therefore, is in a position to see pistol shooting at its highest development for they are sure a bunch of fast shooters out there.

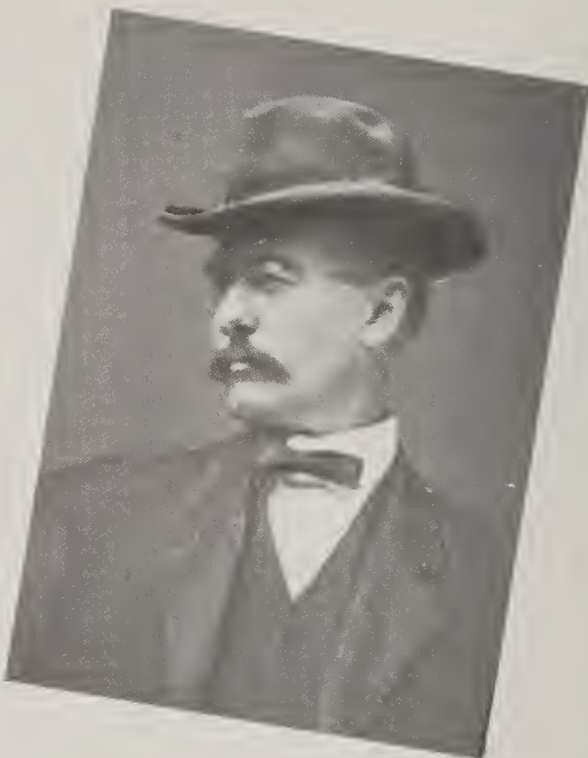
M. F. Kane, Youngstown, Ohio, shot a Smith & Wesson in his matches for a very good reason as can be seen by his statement: "My preference for a Smith & Wesson revolver, which I used during the recent revolver matches, is the result of a series of trials given the various makes and finding none to equal the Smith & Wesson for accuracy.

"I might add that I regard the S. & W. 22 10" pistol and the Smith & Wesson 38 Special to be almost mechanically perfect."

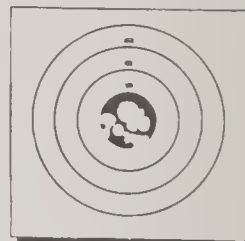
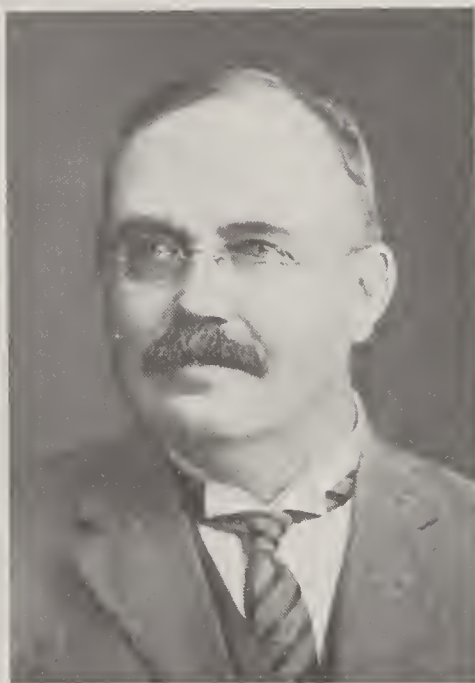
Mr. E. J. Proehl of Portsmouth, N. H., Revolver Club, is one of those gun cranks who take enough interest in the sport to work out the details to their own satisfaction.



Frank C. Sherman



R.J. Mullikin



C.D.U. Hobbie

“I find the S. & W. 10-inch Target Pistol the one best adapted to target work and after changing the grips to a pair of my design the gun balances perfectly.”

R. G. Robinson of Springfield, Mass., uses the S. & W. in his matches. “After trying out two other makes of guns find nothing to compare with the S. & W. for accuracy in shooting and workmanship.”

The secretary of the Spokane, Washington, Rifle and Revolver Club, L. B. Rush, where all the league shooters use the S. & W., writes as follows: “I consider the S. & W. pistol to have the best finish, and action, of any I have used. Our club in 1912-'13 tied for first place in the League matches, and in 1914 won first place in division B. We attribute our success largely to the use of barrels made by our president, J. E. Wilburn.” We once more respectfully refer you to our ideas on this matter.

“The S. & W. Revolvers feel and fit in a ‘thoroughbred’ way, and are built with that high grade workmanship which makes the finished product a pleasure to own and operate. The accuracy is conceded to be all that anyone could ask for,” writes R. J. Russel of St. Louis.

Mr. Russel’s one regret is that his ability doesn’t allow him to shoot up to the capabilities of the arm.

That would be going some.

James Seaborn, Youngstown, Ohio, shot the Smith & Wesson pistol in the recent matches because he “considers them the best on the market.” He says so and others seem to agree with him. We do.

Doctor W. B. Russell of Springfield, Mass., took up shooting but a short while ago. Not wishing to waste time in experimenting he “consulted with a number of expert shots as to what they considered the most dependable gun for fine work, and without exception they favored the S. & W.”

Chief J. F. Ryan of the North Tonawanda, N. Y., police force has "carried the S. & W. for twenty-five years and upward and has never found them wanting."

That would give time for a really deliberate opinion to be formed.

Mr. C. D. Scott of the Dallas, Texas, Revolver Club, shot the S. & W. 22 Pistol in the League matches—as did all the others of that team, and writes that he is "very glad indeed to say a good word for the S. & W."

The accuracy and smooth pull pleased him well.

"Supreme workmanship, finish, accuracy, smoothness of trigger pull, manner of locking the cylinder in the Hand Ejector Models, general design, and excellence of sights on the target model" are a few of the salient points of the S. & W. that appeal to Mr. F. C. Sherman of the Citizens' Rifle and Revolver Club of Rochester, N. Y.

There are doubtless a few more things he likes about them but we won't be too inquisitive.

Another Citizens' Rifle and Revolver Club man is L. F. Sherman who shoots the S. & W. in the matches, and feels that their "general efficiency, accuracy, smoothness of operation, balance, grip and beauty of design unite to form an ideal firearm."

It does listen like one.

"It gives me great pleasure to inform you that I have used your revolvers for at least forty years, and I have yet to see one of them that was of inferior workmanship, or that would not shoot accurately.

"What I have said about the revolver, I can also say about the pistol, and it is for these reasons that I have used one or the other, in all the matches that I have taken part in during the last twenty years.

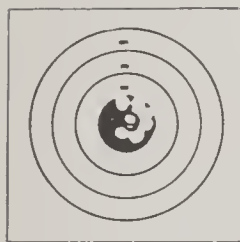
"I will add in closing, that had I known in the early years that one of your 38 or 44 caliber revolvers fitted with target sights, would shoot equally as well with either gallery loads or full service ammunition, I should have



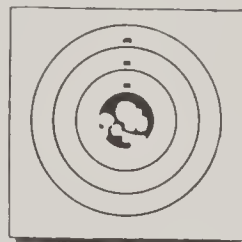
C.D. Scott



L.P. Castaldini



James L. Bateman



used one very much more than I did. A more general dissemination of this knowledge, together with minute directions for reloading the different ammunition, would add greatly, in my opinion, to the popularity of the different models.

Very respectfully,

Walter A. Smith,

Lt. Col. M. V. M.

Springfield, Mass.

This report is accepted with no objections or corrections.

D. H. Stafford of Brattleboro, Vt., has shot his S. & W. for over eight years and clings to it because he is convinced "no other make will do finer shooting."

E. H. Thomas has been shooting master of the Myles Standish Rifle Club of Portland, Maine, for two seasons past and has kept a close eye on the different arms used and the work done and he finds that "sooner or later the majority of the men come to rely on the S. & W. arm. It can not be beaten for accuracy, simplicity, and is very easy to keep cleaned and oiled."

From Springfield, Mass., Capt. F. A. Wakefield of the Ordnance Department writes to say:—

"I can imagine only one reason for using the Smith & Wesson arms for competitive work, particularly match shooting. It is, the desire to be equipped with the best possible tools, in doing a particularly important job. With a Smith & Wesson gun I have always felt that it was impossible for any fellow shooter to be better equipped, and this feeling of confidence goes far toward producing winning scores.

"I suppose too there is something in the pride of possession, which makes a man feel better with a fine watch in his pocket than with a cheaper one. In a continuous and somewhat varied experience with firearms of all kinds, both in official and private capacities, I have learned that in a firearm, like any other tool, *quality counts*. To take off the side plate of a Smith & Wesson revolver of any



model, new or old, is to get a liberal education in fine workmanship. Weapons so made are bound to deliver the goods with unvarying satisfaction.

“I have shot and shall continue to shoot S. & W. guns for the perfect pleasure and complete satisfaction which I have always experienced in so doing.”

At the Seventh Regiment Armory in New York, Thomas Anderton, between giving lessons on how not to shoot one's self, to the officers of the Regiment, has found time to state, “That I do not use, nor will I ever use anything but Smith & Wesson revolvers and pistols for my target shooting. On just one occasion I was induced to try another make of revolver and”—But that is a story you will have to get from Tom, or perhaps you could get a little light should you search the bottom of the Creek at Seagirt. Anderton is not contented with the load of medals he now staggers under, received in this country and abroad, and is again oiling up his collection of S. & W's. and states that he is going out after 'em in the fall.

One of the best known shooters today is A. P. Lane. Lane has won so many championships that he needs a book all his own to enumerate them all. Suffice to say, however, that he obtained the highest individual score at the Olympic games at Stockholm in 1912, and consequently, was generally conceded the World's championship. Mr. Lane has selected for his pistol a Smith & Wesson for which he has had constructed a special barrel. He has tried various revolvers and can shoot well with any of them, but at present he is shooting only Smith & Wessons.

John A. Dietz is known (and liked, too) by everybody in the shooting fraternity. He has received all kinds of medals in this country and abroad and his name appears with deadly regularity in the U. S. R. A. records. Dietz is a ballistic expert himself and owns a complete Armory of pistols and revolvers. He informs us, however, that at present he is shooting only Smith & Wessons. One of the best bits of shooting Dietz ever did, was on June 29, 1913, at the Cypress Hills Club where, in the presence of wit-



nesses, though not shooting for a record, Dietz at fifty yards made a score of 482. Needless to say he used his Smith & Wesson.

Colonel A. P. Sherwood, Commissioner of the Dominion Police of Canada, President of the Canadian Revolver Association and many times revolver champion of Canada, states that he has done all his best shooting with Smith & Wessons and knows of nothing better. "When I participated in Revolver shooting and competed in matches I found I obtained in matches the best results with your weapons, and, therefore, always used them in important matches."

Captain William A. Jones of the New York Police Department is one of the best known pistol experts in the country. It is by means of his testimony on many occasions that prosecuting attorneys have been able to convict guilty parties in homicide cases. Captain Jones informs us that many bullets bear the marks of defects in the rifling or the construction of the revolver from which the shot is fired, in the same way that defects in typewritten letters betray the machine upon which the letter was written. But the bullet from a Smith & Wesson is always characterized by the marks of perfect rifling and an absence of all signs of deformation due to imperfect alignment, etc.

Captain Jones is now coaching a revolver team which the New York Police Department has entered in the police team championships. The Captain is an excellent shot and uses only Smith & Wesson revolvers and pistols himself, and his example has been followed by the team he is instructing.

Parmly Hanford gets most of his practice these days in protecting the prize chickens on his farm, from four-legged marauders of the kind which frequent the fields and woods of Kinderhook, New York. He uses Smith & Wesson pistols and revolvers entirely, because, he states, "They are the best." He was national outdoor pistol champion



Parmly Hanford



J. A. Dietz



C. S. Axtell



in 1907 and 1911 and received the grand aggregate medal in 1912 and tied Gorman in 1908 with a score of 468:—Gorman winning the shoot-off. In 1912 at Camp Perry he obtained the highest score in shooting on the United States team for the Pan-American championship.

Major Gustavo Rodriguez of the Cuban Army, advises us that he has recently been assigned the duty of testing Smith & Wesson Military revolvers for the Cuban Government. He is an excellent shot himself, but is most effective at long range shooting. After firing fifteen hundred rounds with an S. & W. 45 caliber Military revolver, he informs us that “he considers this revolver to be the best in the world.”



AND FINALLY

96.9% of the League shooters used the SMITH & WESSON. Every one of the forty-eight pistol records established in the U. S. R. A. has been with a SMITH & WESSON.

Twenty-seven of the forty U. S. R. A. revolver records were made with the SMITH & WESSON.

Five out of the nine present revolver records are held by shooters of the SMITH & WESSON.

Every member of the Club winning the League matches for three seasons uses the SMITH & WESSON.

And moreover, after a most minute test, during which six SMITH & WESSON revolvers, selected at random, were taken completely down, the parts thoroughly mixed together and the six revolvers reassembled without trouble, the British War Office has declared them to be the most perfect revolver in the world and of faultless design and construction.



BULLET HOLES



W.E. Lawrence



Geo.H. Chandler

Two Artists with the 35 S. & W. Automatic.

During business hours Mr. Lawrence develops models of firearms and Mr. Chandler makes targets, revolvers and pistols. After hours they burn powder and boost Smith & Wesson.

JUST A WORD ABOUT THE AUTOMATIC

While target shooting is being discussed the matter of the automatic pistol is one that has to be brought up.

Smith & Wesson after many years of experimenting, produced and put upon the market a 35 caliber automatic pistol with a $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch barrel—not, of course, as a target arm but just as an automatic, pure and simple. The boys at the Springfield Revolver Club got hold of it and after a few minutes declared it to be a winner for close shooting, and proceeded to produce really attractive targets with the little snub-nosed gun that would bear comparison with any—not only at twenty but at fifty yards as well.

Of course the fact that the barrel is secured solidly to the frame, the ammunition was designed in the Smith & Wesson plant, and the bullet has a lead base which takes and fills the rifling perfectly, all contribute to the surprising accuracy of this little arm.





A 10-shot score at 50 yards with a Smith & Wesson 35 Cal Automatic.



A 90 on a standard 20-yard target with the 35 S. & W. Automatic.



Five shots at 50 yards on standard 50-yard target with a 35 Cal S. & W. Automatic.

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